ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MR. LINCOLN—HIS OPINION OF COMPROMISES.

A correspondent of The Missouri Democral gives the following particulars of a vicito Mr. Lincoln:
We found Mr. Lincoln in Lis parlor surrounded by some six or eight gentlemen, who all proved to be temporary visitors like ourselves. Mr. Lincoln met us with a frank welcome, shaking hands with us, and at once by his words and his manner, making us feel that our call was no intrusion, and on his invitation, we were soon scated with the circle of gentlemen who occupied his parlor. The subject of conversation was politice, and Mr. Lincoln expressed himself upon every topic which was brought up with entire freedom. He said, at one period in the conversation, "he hoped gentlemen would bear in mind that he was not speaking as President, or for the President, but only exercising the privilege of talking which belonged to him, in common with private citizens."

I chose rather to be a listener than a talker, and paid careful attention both to Mr. Lincoln's matter and

I close rather to be a listener than a talker, and paid rareful attention both to Mr. Llucoln's matter and manner, and although he seemed to talk without regard to the fact of his being the Predient elect, yet it was discoverable that he chose his words and framed his entences with deliberation, and with a discretion becoming his high position.

He was asked, "Do you think the Missouri Compromise like ought to be restored?" He replied that although the recent Presidential election was a verdiet of the people in favor of Preedom upon all the Territories, yet personally he would be willing, for the sake of the Union, to divide the territory we now can by that time, if, in the judyment of the nation, it would not the union and restore hormony. But whether the acquisition of territory hereafter would not reopen the question and renew the etrife, was a question to be thought of, and in some way provided against.

He had been inquired of, whether he intended to recommend the rerest of the anti-Fugitive Slave laws of the States I. He replied that he had never read one of them, but that if they were of the character ascribed to them by Southern men, they certainly ought to be a peaked. Whether is President of the United States he ought to interfere with State legislation by Presidential recommendation, required more thought than

of them, but that if they were the character to them by Southern men, they certainly ought to be a pecified. Whether as President of the United States he ought to interfere with State legislation by Presidential recommendation, required more thought than he had yet given the subject. He had also been asked if he intended to interfere or recommend an interference with Slavery, or the right of holding slaves in the dock yards and arsenals of the United States? His reply was, "Indeed, Sir, the subject has not entered my maind." He was inquired of whether he intended to recommend the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia? to which he replied, "Upon my word, I have not given the subject a thought." A goutleman present said to him. "Well, Mr. Lincoln, suppose these difficulties should not be settled before you are inaugurated, what will you do?" He replied with a smile, "Well, I suppose I will have to run the machine as I find it."

In speaking on the subject of a compromise he said: "It was sometimes better for a man to pay a dobt he did not owe, or to lose a demand which was a just one than togo to law about it; but then, in comproming our difficulties, he would regret to see the victors put in the autitude of the vanquished, and the vanquished in the place of the victors." He would not contribute to sarv such compromise as that.

It was discernible in the course of Mr. L.'s conversation that he duly appreciate the difficulties which threaten his in-coming Administration; also, that he regarded himself as growly mis-represented and misunderstood at the South, mr did he conceal what was manifestly an invincible conviction of his housest and intelligent mind, that if the South would only give him a fair trial they would find their constitutional rights as safe under his Administration as they had ever been under the administration of any President.

CHANGED THEIR TUNE.

No. 18. Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sin: When South Carolina ratified the United States Constitution in 1785, her principal reason for thus coming into the present Union was the fact of her own 2 cakness, and her dependence upon New-England even for her independence. While the subject was under discussion at that time in the State Convention called for that purpose, objections (as now) having been raised against the Constitution as not sufficiently Pro-Slavery, (for such there were), the scale was turned by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, who rose and said:

(for such there were), the core and said:

Coreworth Pinckney, who rose and said:

"An honorable gentleman preceding me [the Hou. E. Rutledge] alleges, that the Southern States are weak; I shoorely
agree with him—we are so weak, that by ourselves we could not
form a mino stror g anugh for the purpose of effectually protecting each other. Without union with the other States, South
Carolina must soon fall. Is there my one among us so much a
Quitcote, as to suppose that this State could long maintain her
Independence if she stood alone, or was only connected with the
Southern States? I scategiy belies there is. Let an invading
power send a naval force into the Chesspeaks to keep Virgins in
alarm, and stack South Carolina with such a naval and millitery
force as Sit Henry Chinton brought have in 1750, and though they
might not soon conquer us, they would certainly do us an infinite
deal of a ischief; and if they considerably increased their une
bers, we should probably fall. As from the nature of our climate,
and the feworess of our inhabitants we are undoubtedly weak,
should we not endeavor to form a close union with the Eastern
States, who are strong? For who have been the greatest sufferers in the Union, by our obtaining our independence? I stawer,
the Fastern States; they have lost everything but their country

This simple recital of facts carried the day, and South Carolina became thence a member of our Union. Her electoral vote was then one-thirteenth of the whole: it is now reduced to one-thirtieth of the whole. Yet, notwithstanding this relative diminution of importance, from a position itself originally so weak, South Carolina now beasts of her strength, and her ability to cope with the whole United States! The South have evidently changed their tune since then. With waning power is there an increase of bravery? Or, is the change an illustration of the proverb—
"Whom the gods mean to destroy, they first make mod."

K. B. GOODENOW

THE VOYAGE OF THE STAR OF THE WEST

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: Has my country been sold and given over the Freemen of the North to the traitors and disunion Ista of the South? Has the whole transaction of public affairs of the last six weeks, including the election of Mr. Lincoln, been but a farce to amuse the nations of Europe and disgrace the American people ? I can see it in no other light. Look at the incidents of the last four days. Our Government pricks up its cars (or pretends to do so) and sends troops at an expense of at least ten thousand dollars, in an unarmed vessel of at seast ten thousand dollars, in an unarmed vessel, for the especial purpose of reenforcing Major Anderson with the distinct understanding that the aforassid troops were to be landed at all hazards; at least the public was led to believe so, and we had a right to expect that if the South Carolina thoo fired into the Star of the West, that Sumter twoold open her butteries on the traitors, and resent the insult offered to the nation at large. Has such been the case? No! The Star of the West (!) received the fire of the traitors with all the arm ious acquiescence in insult offered to the nation at large. Das solved the the case? No! The Star of the West (!) received the fire of the trai ore with all the gracious acquiescence in the world, and Sumter Is calmon in silence. A flag of truce is sent by Anderson to the arch srator Pickeas, stating that the act is unprecedented in the history of nations (God knows 'tis 20 !), and if is repeated he will be forced to let his guns talk the Language of death. Pickeas answers that he fully indorses the outroge, and adds that he has given orders to blove every vessel out of the Charleston waters, that attempts to give succor to the nation's soldiers, the Star of the West retires, and Anderson begs the privilege that an American soldier may be allowed to the Star of the West retires, and Anderson begs the privilege that an American soldier may be allowed to grass through a district of traiters to the capital of his country, to state facts and swait further orders; the dispatch reaches Washington, and every just man expected that the next bleat of wind from the capital of his country would carry upon its swift wings the glad tidings that we had a Government, and, at all nexards, the Star of the West would land her troops. But, no; the Government (I) shamelessly backs down, and now talks of state quo. Americans a state quo Government, rotten to its very core, has detailed upon us our country's present disastrous condition. A state quo, fornotte i for what I To give the traitors more time to plot treason and to take the capitol of the country.

from every valley and bill-top of the true States of the Union, demanding that Anderson should be resinforced, to be answered by the farce just played by the Star of the West? Was it a lie as to Anderson wanting reconforcements, that after tendering it, we are told by die; as hee from Washington "that he needs it not?" Have the people been fooled, or has the nation cowed? In the name of God, when will the outtainfall On this shameful drama? Are the words of an English states man, in regard to this Republic, to be prophetic on the pages of listory, that our compact of States and Constitution is "but a rope of sand?" God forbid! Are the brave deeds of our grandsires, who built this nation upon their bones, and cemented it with their blood, to be abundoned and pulled down by their children? Are our children to read upon the future pages of history the names of cownards and traitors attached to their fathers? God forbid! War to the knife first! neither civil or foreign. A foreign foe is a kero, while a traitor is despicable; and let me hint to these gentlemen at Washington, that if they do not very soon do something to show us me how a Government, and vindicate the honors of our flag, which has been spit and trampled upon by traitors, they will hear of one of those things done by Napeleon III., a comp d'état on the part of the American people, who will sweep them from their places, and an Republican form of Government that all the world cannot budge from its propriety! Stand by your guns, freemen! and keep vour powder dry. You will find a leader! Bunker Hill is not played out yet, nor shall the strand stripes trail in the dust.

Mr. Editor, I only place my humble name to this Republic should now speak out and show his hand.

Yours.

GABRIEL HARRISON. from every valley and bill-top of the true States of the

FEDERAL TROOPS NOT NECESSARY.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. Sin: As I was residing in Rhode Island during the insurrection in that State, in 1842, you will, I hope, excose my mentioning an error in regard to it contained in THE TRIBUSE of this morning.

Though application was made, I believe, to the

United States Government for troops, they were not employed, there being no necessity for it, as the citizens of the State armed in sufficient numbers to enforce A RHODE ISLANDER. New York, Jan. 12, 1861.

FROM OTSEGO CO., N. Y.

Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sin: I have no doubt that you are concerned as to the views we in the rural districts of the State have, concerning the present state of our national affairs.

Let ue state a few facts. In this county we gave a majority of nearly fifteen hundred votes for Lincoln and Hamlin. I have to bear of the first man who regrets having done his part toward this result. Many of the farmers here have not sold their dairies of butter

the farmers here have not sold their dairies of butter and cheese by reason of the state of markets. But their manimons voice is, "We are as well able to meet the issue of this struggle now as we ever shall be." No one is confused or dismayed; not one is out of employment; we have plenty of the good things of lie, clear consciences, and are resolved to stand by the cuse of freedom to the end. 'Ne more compromise' is the expressive comment of every Republican, and a newho are not, politically, of that ilk. Let our R presentatives in Congress, or in the State Legislature, show any weakness of the dorsal muscles if they dr., at this crisis, and then we will show them what it costs to must present us. it cests to mrs-represent us. Jenuary 12, 1861.

UNION MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., leid without distinction of party, at Clark's Hall, on the evening of January 12, 1861, pursuant to notice, E. D. Baker (Dem.) was appointed Claiman, and L. W. Croschite (Rep.) Secretary.

The Chairman appointed H. B. Northup (Rep.), James H. Sherrill (Dem.), Charles Stone, ir., (Rep.), and A. B. Davis (Dem.), a Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee unanimously reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Readred, That we most cordaily approve of the position takes by the President in his late Special Message to Compress, teenforce the laws, and to put down all attempts at secession and rebellion.

That are your North a Shath, who seet this Gor.

erd, That every man, North or Bouth, who sets this Gor

belliot.

Resolved, That every man, North or South, who sets this Government at definance and either aids or assists in accession or discussion, is guilty of treasen, and should be promptly pussished the refor.

Resolved, That Major Anderson, by the high, noble, and firm position he has taken to protect the house, the laws, and the property of his navion, is entitled to our warmest thanks and graffuce, and that he must and shall be sustained, wheever may be the consequences.

Resolved, That in State has the right or power to second or disolve its connection with this Government, and that any and every attempt thereat must be terminated without delay at every hazard.

Resolved, That while we deeply deplore the inevitable necessity of shedding blood to terminate the treasonable acts of the South, yet we ask our Government promptly to reclaratore Fort Souther with men and supplies, and to take from the possession of Southern traitors every fort, arcsenal contom house, or other public property exised by them, and to protect such property without reference to consequences.

Resolved, That in our ophicies our Government should immediately blockade every harden of every seconding State, and stop all communication with them, until such States shall be willing to submit to the laws of the land.

Resolved, That the resolutions of our Lenfalature of the lith last, tendering through our Executive to the President, the money and the military power of the State of New York for the enforcement of the saws and the punishment of Treason, meet our warnest approval, and we feel proud that the proposition war promptly sustained by the Assembly and Sonate unanimously, without distinction of prity.

On motion, Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be, and be hereby is, directed to forward a copy of the proceedings and resolutions adopted at this meeting to the Member of Assembly from this District, and to our Representatives and Sensitors in Congress.

L. W. CHONKHITE, Secretary.

MINOR ITEMS. THE DISUNION PROGRAMME.

THE DISUNION PROGRAMME.

From The National Intelligencer, Jan. 11.

The subjoined communication, disclosing the designs of those who have undertaken to lead the movement new threatening a permanent dissolution of the Union, comes to us from a distinguished citizen of the South, who formerly represented his State with great distinction in the popular branch of Congress. Temporarily sejourning in this city, he has become authentically informed of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he communicates to us under a sense of duty, and for the accuracy of which he makes himself responsible:

" WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1861. "I charge that on last Saturday night a cancus was held in this city by the Southern secession Senators from Florida, Georgia, Alabams, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkussas, and Texas. It was then and there resolved, in effect, to assume to themselves the political power of the South, and to control all political and utilizary operations for the present. The statements military operations for the present. They telegraphed to complete the plan of seizing forts, arsenals, and custom-houses, and advised the Conventions now in

custom-houses, and advised the Conventions now in session, as soon as possible, to pass ordinances for immediate secession; but, in order to thwart any operations of the Government here, the Conventions of the seceding States are to retain their representations in the Sanats and the House.

They also advised, ordered, or directed the assembling of a Convention of delegates from the seceding States at Montgomery, on the 13th of February. This can, of course, only be done by the revolutionary Conventions usurping the powers of the peoples and sending delegates over whom they will lose all control in the establishment of a Provisional Government, which is the plan of the directors.

ventions usuring the powers of the peoples and sending delegates over whom they will lose all control in the establishment of a Provisional Government, which is the plan of the dictators.

"This cancus also resolved to take the most effectual means to dragoon the Legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkaneas, Texas and Virginia into following the seceding States. Maryland is also to be influenced by such appeals to popular passion as have led to the revolutionary steps which promise a conflict with the State and Federal Governments in Texas.

'They have possessed themselves of all the avenues of information in the South—the telegraps, the press, and the general control of the postmasters. They also confidently rely upon defections in the samy and navy.

"The spectacle here presented is startling to contemplate. Senators intrusted with the representative sovereignty of the States, and sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, while yet acting as the privy counselors of the President, and auxiously looked to by their constituents to effect some practical plan of adjustment, deliberately conceive a conspiracy for the eventhrow of the Government through the military organizations, the dangerous secret order of the Knights of the Golden Circle, "Committees of Safety," Southern leagues, and other agencies at their command, they have instituted as thorough a military and civil despetism as ever-cursed a maddened country.

'It is not difficult to foresee the form of government which a convention thus hurriedly thrown together at Montgomery will irrevocably fasten upon a deluded and unsuspecting people. It must essentially be 'a monarchy founded upon military principles,' or it cannot endure. Those who usurp power never fail to forgestrory chains.

"It may be too late to sound the alarm. Nothing may be able to arrest the action of revolutionary tribunals whose decrees are principally in 'secret sessions. But I call upon the people to pause and reflect before they are forced to surreader every pri

Sun:

The leaders of the Southern movement are consulting as to the best mode of consolidating their interests into a Confederacy under a Provisional Government. The plan is to make Senator Hunter of Virginia Provident President, and Jefferson Davis Commander in Chief of

the army of defense. Mr. Hunter possesses in a me the army of defense. Mr. Hunter possesses in a more eminent degree the philosophical characteristics of Jefferen than any other statesman new living. Cornel Davis is a graduate of West Point, was distinguished for gallantry at Buena Vista, and served as Secretary of War under President Pierce, and is 10 secon to Gen. Scott in military science or courage.

ARREST POR TREASON AGAINST SOUTH CARCO

RREST FOR TREASON AGAINST SOUTH CARO-ARREST FOR TREASON AGAINST SOUTH CAROLINA!!

J. N. Merriman, Collector of the port of Georgetown, S. C., was on Monday last arrested by the perple of Georgetown on a charge of treason azainst the State. A letter was found written by him and addressed to Mr. Buchanan, stating that he (Marriman) had just cleared vessels in the name of the United States, and that he would continue to do so. The letter calls upon the President to send a boat and men to collect the Federal Revenue, and informs him of the progress made in the construction of the work near Georgetown, and promises to keep him posted from time to time in relation to the same. The latter is signed by his initials, J. N. M.

[Charleston Mercury, Jan. 10.

DRILL CLASSES IN THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS.

ORIVEA STAGE

**DRILL CLASSES IN THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS.

ORIVEA STAGE

**DRILL CLASSES IN THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS.

DRILL CLASSES IN THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOLS. The Board of Control have reported in favor of accepting a proposal made by Capt. and Adjt. Fred. C. Harvey, bately of the British line, to form voluntary dill classes, of the first military dogree, in the public schools of this city. He would put the expense at a minimum of one cent for each weekly drill, payable by each pupil, male or female, who should join a class.

[Philadelphia Frees, Jan. 13.

ANDERSON'S MEN. A gentleman just returned from Charleston states that but rine of Major Anderson's men were captured, while procuring fuel for the fort. The fact was reported to the Governor, who promptly ordered their discharge, with the liberty of returning to the fort.

[Savannah Rep., Jan. 10.

CONNECTICUT BOYS READY. Governor Buckingham is in town. From assurances which reach him from various parts of the State, he is confident that ten thousand men could be promptly mised and equipped in Connecticut, under a properly authorized call for volunteers to sustain the General Government in putting down rebellion. The usen of Connecticut, no matter what their political universedent are, love the Federal Union, and will fight for it. There's no politics about this; but the love of fair play and obedience to low is inherent in the sons of Connecticut.—[Hartford Courant, Jan. 11.

necticut.—[Hartford Courant, Jan. 11.
OCCUPATION OF THE CHATTAHOOCHIE ARSENAL.
A private letter received yesterday from Bainbridge informs us of the occupation of the Chattahoochie Amenal, situated in Gadaden County, Florida, at the junction of the Flint and Chattahoochie Rivers, by the Chattahochie County, The Amenal, contains, 500 000 ranged. Quincy Guards. The Arsenal contains 500,000 rounds of mu-ket cartridges, 300,000 ritle cartridges, and 50,000 rounds of guapowder. There are no arms except such as are necessary to defend the property against ordinary contingencies. [Savannah Republican, Jan. 16. PASSPORTS FOR THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH

An enterprising chap in Philadelphia recently put out his shingle, dubling himself "South Carolina Commissioner." He also publishes the following card:

Office of the Commissions for South Carolina Commissioner, "He also publishes the following card:

Office of the Commissions for South Carolina as hustness, or for legitimate purposes, can be turnished with proper certificates that will be respected by the proper authorities of that Government, on application at this office.

DAVID B. BIRNEY, South Carolina Commissioner, Resident in Philadelphia, Pa.,

VANKEPS LOWING THEIR VENSILS.

YANKEES LOSING THEIR VESSELS. YANKEES LOSING THEIR VESSELS.

Letters received at Mystic on Wednesday, 9th inst., state that the fishing schooners K. Fowler, Capt. Eldredge, and the Oscoba. Capt. Burrows, have been seized and confiscated by the State authorities of Florida, under an old law, long a dead letter, against citizens of other States fishing on their coasts. The news created excitement in Mystic. Acts of this kind convot but inflame the Northern mind, while they strike an effective blow at the commerce of the South, because no shipmaster will trust himself and his vessel to the mercies of a set of men who seem regardless of any rules of honor or principles of law.

TAXING THEIR DOGS EVEN

TAXING THEIR DOGS EVEN.

In the South Carolins Parliament on Tuesday, they were debating the property of levying a tax upon dogs in that State as a source of revenue. Mr. Allen and Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of it, but Mr. Hope thought the bill would not produce a large amount of more y in the first place, and in the next it was interfering with the rights of the dog-owners. They will not done before long in Carolina. eat dogs before long in Carolina.

VIRGINIA TO PAY THUNDER ON THE POURTH OF MARCH.
The Richmond correspondent of The True Delta

writes:
"You in the South had better come back to the grand old Commonwealth and help her out. We shall want you all. Whoulsinns is so far off, and the climate hates Yankees so, they will never afright the pelican from ever feeding her tender ones with her own life's blood We can guarantee you a post of danger, and perhaps a blue pill (conica) for your liver's sake. There will be thunder to pay when Old Abe comes around. He'll find splitting the Union warmer work than splitting

LIGHT-DRAFT REVENUE CUTTERS. LIGHT-DRAFT REVENUE CUTTERS.

There are no loss than eight revenue cutters scattered along the coast from Norfolk, Va., to Eastport, Me. These vessels range from one hundred and fifty to six hundred tune, and if manned and equipped, as allowed by the revenue act of 1779, would render good service when called upon.

The following is a list of them. They are all sailing versels, schooner-rigged, except the Harriet Lane, which is a steamer:

Dunne, Captain Evans, stationed at Norfolk, Va., and almost a new versel.

Duane, Captain Evans, stationed at Noriots, va., and almost a new vessel.

Philip Allen, Captain Sands, stationed at Baltimore,
Md., and almost a new vessel.

Forward, Captain Nones, stationed at Wilmington,
Del., an old vessel, and carries two guns.

Harriet Lane, Captain Faunce, stationed at NewYork, is a new slip, propelled by steam, carries four
24 pound Dahlgreen side guns, with a long 32 pound
pivet gun forward, and a full crew.

James Campbell, Captain Clarke, stationed at NewLeader, Conn., nearly new, carries one 32 pound pivot London, Conn., nearly new, carries one 32 pound pivot gun, and is pierced for four side guns. Morrie, Captain Whiteomb, stationed at Boston, is

Moriis, Captain Waterons, stationed at Descon, it an old vessel, and carries two 12 pound guns.

Caleb Coshing, Captain Walden, stationed at Portland, Me., hull in good condition, is pierced for four side gune, and could carry out a pivot gun, but only has one 12 pounder on board.

Jackson, Captain Carson, stationed at Eastport, Me., hull good; carries two 12 pound guns and a good

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITARY APPOINT-MENTS.

The list of militin efficers having been made out commissions were issued on Monday to the following gentlemen to act in the several capacities herein men-

Colonels of Infantry—Jan. A. Tait, Colonel of the First Regimet. Peter F. Bacon, Colonel of Second Regiment; Martin E.
Bright, Colonel of the Third Regiment; James E. Morgan,
Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, Jonah D. Hoover, Colonel of
the Fifth Regiment; Lenned J. Middleton, Colonel of the Sixth
Regiment; Thomas Blanden, Cei nel of the Berenth Regiment;
Richard S. Sone, Colonel of the Fighth Regiment,
Lieutenant-Colonel
of the Second Regiment; James V. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel of
the Fourth Regiment; Jos. Peck, Lieutenant-Colonel of
the Regiment; J. McHenry Hollingsworth, Lieutenant-Colonel
of the Eighth Regiment.

Sixth Rediment; J. Sichenry Rollingwords, described of the Kight Regiment; Majora—Charles S. Wallach, Major of the First Regiment; E. A. Klopfor, Major of the Fifth Regiment; F. B. Schaffer, Major of the Seventh or of the Fifth Regiment; F. B. Schaffer, Major of the Seventh Regiment.
Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel Chas P. Stone.
[Republican. GEN. SCOTT.

At a public dinner, in this city, on Friday night, a member of the Legislature requested that the company should rise and drink, "standing and in illence," a sentiment which he proposed to offer, and that, afterward, the band should play the "Rogue's March." After

timent which he proposed to offer, and that, afterward, the band should play the "Rogue's March." After this preliminary, he announced his sentiments—"Here's to the reputation of Gen. Scott." The only response to his request was a general exchanation of "Oh no," and the spontaneous rising of several influential persons who remonstrated against any such demonstration as that proposed; and thus the episode ended.

[Richmond Whig.

INCIDENTS OF SECESSION—WHISKY—WHISKY.
Several gentlemen have arrived in this city within a few days who have, for a long time past, been engaged in trade at Charleston. One of these kept a provision and grocery store. A demand was made upon him for an exoritant sum to eratain the State authorities. He offered them State stocks, but they would accept only a moderate amount of these securities, and finally they removed by force about one-haif of all the goods from hie store. He did not dare to remonstrate, but he quietly sent his slaves to Richmond, Va., and, between two days, packed up the remainder of his property and left the State. His case, he says, is only a sample of multitudes of others. It is no uncommon thing to notice the closing of stores, when an inspection of the

promises reveals the fact that all the merchandise

premisee reveals the fact that all the merchandise labeen removed.

The insecurity of person and property, the difficulty of getting into the harbor on account of the removal of buoys and coast-lights; the danger of having vessels are all the series of goods in and the greatly enhanced rates of marine insurance upon vessels from going there. Large quantities of goods intended for their current supplies are sent to Savannah, where business has largely increased, and they are then sent to Charleston by railroad. Six dollars per tun is paid for freight on coal from Savannah to Charleston. On the whole, the Savannah merchants are highly pleased with the course of events at Charleston, and advise them to go ahead. There is no intention at present, however, to put out the lights and remove the buoys in Savannah burbor.

It is also stated that the Governor has prohibited the departure of any more volunteers for Charleston, partly because so many of those who have already pone thither stekened and died, and partly because it is feared they may all be required at home to suppress insurrections.

A gentleman recently from Charleston expressed the opinion in conversation, vesterday, that whisky had a great deal to do with the seccesion movement in Charleston. The entire providation he said seemed to

A gentleman recently from Charleston expressed the epinion in conversation, yesterday, that whicky had a great deal to do with the secession movement in Charleston. The entire population, he said, seemed to be on a perpetual debauch. Bar-rooms, restaurants, stores, shops, all public places, were crowded incessantly with a drunken, blaspheming mob. This is the material which constitutes the principal strength of the secession movement. The orderly and conservative portion of the citizens are completely overawed by them, and carefully avoid taking any steps which might excite their displeasure.

PROTECTION BY THE RATTLE-SNAKE CLUB.
Our informant—who had engaged in a mechanical

Our informant—who had engaged in a mechanical business—was warned out of the city by one of the Vigilance mob at brief notice. Of these functionaries there is a lower and a higher order. The latter, or Minute-Men, assume to give the notices, and in default Minute Men, assume to give the notices, and, in default of the suspected person's absence, the former, or mob person, may proceed to tar and feathers; but the higher order deal less in extreme violence, and give several drys' notice to quit. Several of these vigilance men wirting our informant, and another in company with him, were filled with ire at finding sheir own office and province interfered with by any wandhorized notice from the meaner sort. Ferreting out, therefore, the particular limb of the mob who had ventured to give an hootice, and finding him to be a quendam Northern emigrant, they visited his usurpation upon himself by emigrant, they visited his usurpation upon himself by notifying him, also, to depart.

It is this kind of half-regulated and systems/ized mob

law which controls society. Property is not secure; but the "Rattleenake Club" offer to protect holders who will see their members comfortably supplied and

who will see their members comfortably supplied and provided.

Those slaves who enjoy the better sort of advantages, are more intelligent than the lower class of masters. They dress well in their religious assembles—the women often sporting silks, and the men handsome cance, and even valuable watches. They are as familiar with current events as the whites themselves, and really expect to be made free by the incoming Administration. It is not a secret to them that the whites are fearful of insurrection. Consequently, they have become imperthent and insubordinate—so much so that the flogging-house is always full, and drives a thriving business.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN CHARLESTON.

thent and insubordinate—so much so that the plogged between is always full, and drives a thriving business.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN CHARLESTON.

A gentleman residing in this city has a cousin at Charleston. In a letter this cousin describes the condition of affeirs there as deplorable. Not only is business suspended, causing general distress and alarm, to which should be added the prospect of starvation, but the population is in the hands of a reckless mob. The respectable chizzens would be rejoiced to be rid of the refinus and return to their allegiance to the Government; but they dare not make the effort. Respectable gentlemen do not go into the streets evenings, nor ladies at any time. In short, they are under a reign of terror. The innocent and well-meaning citizens of Charleston are entitled to our warmest sympathies; but it is impossible to relieve them unless the Federal Government shall take possession of the city.

[Syncase Journal, Jan. 15.

PLEEING FROM THE DANGER. A distinguished gentleman, just from Charleston, in-forms us that a fearful reign of terror prevails there. The Secession authorities knowing exactly what all the rich men, merchants, and persons engaged in business of every kind, severally have in bank, and what means of other kinds they are supposed to have at their comof every kind, severally have in bank, and what means of every kind, severally have in bank, and what means of other kinds they are supposed to have at their command, continually levy upon them accordingly, no man daring to resk; the levy innemuch as a wild and infurished mob is ready to execute vengeance upon every men deemed refractory. Our informant says that the deepest distress and the deepest alarm go hand in hand, and that all the railroads and other roads leading from South Carolina are througed with persons cecaping from the State, as if they felt that a rain of fire and brimstone were already falling upon it. We carriestly hope there will be no necessity for the shedding of South Carolina blood by the general government. If South Carolina be but left to herself a little longer, the stait of retellion and revolution will perish within If South Caronia be but revolution will perish within the spirit of retellion and revolution will perish within her borders like a rat in an exhausted receiver.

[Leuisville Journal, Jan. 19th.

SNABLED AT AS THEY PLY. SNABLED AT AS THEY FLY.

The following peragraph from The Charleston S. C.) Courier concedes the alleged fact that many of the best families of the State are fleeing from it as from the plague, in consequence of the lawless tyranny now exercised by mob rule there. The Courier of Saturday, 1811.

Jan. 12, says:

"The remeval of many excellent families from the capital is regretted, but nobody proposes to stop them from managing their own domestic affairs in their own

JUSTICE TO BE SUSPENDED.

In the South Carolina Legislature, on the 12th, the following resolutions were introduced:

Resolved. That in the present state of public affairs, it is expedient that the January season of the Court of Appeals should be postponed, and that the same shall be resumed at such times the Judgest thereof shall direct.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient that at the January term of the Court of Appeals and General Sections for Charleston Direct the civil deciset should be called, or any other than seedon bealment by the Court of Appeals and General Sections for Charleston Direct the civil deciset should be called, or any other than seedon bealment by the Court of Appeals and General Sections for Charleston Direct in the Court of Appeals and General Section of Trustees of the

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Charleston Savings Institution, held at the hall, on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, 1861, the following report was presented and adopted, and ordered to be pub-lished:

hed: Under existing circumstances, the Trustees of this "Under existing circumstances, the Trustees of this Institution feel compelled to suspend for a time payments of the demands from depositors, as well as those who have already given notice of their desire to withdraw funds at a future given period."

DECLINE OF TRAVEL SOUTHWARD.

Southern travel having fallen off rapidly, the principal lines South from Washington have decided to run but one train doily after Wednesday.

INCREASE OF TRAVEL NORTHWARD.

Mr. Rice, the Superintendent of the Michigan Central Rulroad, says this Secession movement is making the North rich; that there are now \$100,000 worth of the North rich; that there are now \$100,000 worth of fresh park at their depot which would not otherwise have come this way at all. The Graud Trunk has just completed a contract which will test the full capacity of the road for carrying cotton, &c. The products of Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., are all coming this way on account of Southern troubles.

INCREASE OF PREIGHT NORTHWARD. A movement is said to be on foot at Albany, calculated to have a great effect on the course of the cotton trade, to the advantage of New-York and the North generally. A law is contemplated which shall exempt cotton in bales from the payment of any transportation on the New-York canals. This measure will add greatly to the amount of cotton transported over the inland routes to Northern railroads.

TOO WEAK-HANDED TO KAN AN ENGINE. Too WEAK-HANDED TO MAN AN ENGINE.

In a spirited debate in the South Carolina Assembly, on the 11th, to exempt firemen from draft to perform military duty, Mr. Edward stated that he thought there was not a member on the floor who stood at the gate of Hibertian Hall the beginning of this week, or the latter part of last, and witnessed the efforts to carry the engines of this city to Spring street, but would be willing to advocate the fourth section of the bill. He witnessed there two engines, one of them tied on to a one-horse cart and dragged by a few individuals, and the otler dragged by five men and a few little negro-boys. He was made to ask the cause of this, and he was answered that it was because the men who belonged to the companies had gope to Fort Moultrie, Morris Island, and other points to defend the honor of outh Carolina.

The ESCORT OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The President elect will be escorted to Washington

THE ESCORT OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

The President elect will be escorted to Washington by the Springfield (Ill.) Zonaves, in spite of threats comicy from any source. This company is composed of young men who have for some months past been under the instruction of Col. Ellsworth, and in drill they are said to be fully equal to the genuine, original Zonaves. A correspondent writing to The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says: "This company intends to descort daty to the President elect on the 4th of March next, accompanying him to Washington, and returning by Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, &c. They number over sixty, and are in a perfect state of drill, having already taken several prizes, and surprised the famous Chicago boys in their efficiency. They are commanded by Capt. Cook a gentleman who understands the Zonave practice, and I doubt not will create a sensation while in Washington." [Alb. Journ., 15th. A VERY WARDER ON THE TOWER OF PREEDOM. E. B. Ward, the well-known "steambost man" of

A VERY WARDER ON THE TOWER OF PREEDOM.

E. B. Wand, the well-known "steamboat man" of
Detroit, says, in a letter to The Advertiser: "I have
now on hand a sufficient quantity of iron to make
seven hundred beavy cannen and twenty thousand
stand of rifics. I will sell the whole of it to the United
States, on twenty years' time, if they will use it in
making guns for the maintenance of, and in obedience
to the present Constitution and laws of this country;

and rather than have the Constitution altered to favor

and rather than have the Constitution altered to fovor Slavery and corruption, I would make it an unconditional contribution to the cause of Freedom. FAYING THE PIPER.

Mr. Rhett, in the South Carolina Senate, on Friday, admitted that the expenses of that State for the couning year were estimated at two millions, and the total resources of the State amounted to only one million five hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. They must look out, he said, that they were not bankrupt before the end of the year.

PASSPORT TO THE "REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

before the end of the year

PASSPORT TO THE "REPUBLIC OF SOUTH CAROLINA."

"Things are working." A few days since a gentleman of South Carolina applied by letter to the Hudson River Institute at Claverack, for a female teacher. Miss Emms J. Finton responded to the invitation, but in her letter assured the gratiemen that in the present state of affairs she should not undertake the journey with out a passport. Accordingly she has just received a document duly executed, signed "A Gentleman Citizen of the Republic of South Carolina, and personal friend of his Excellency the Governor." Acc, under the protection of which she is now on her way to that belligerent "Republic." [Hudson Star, Jan. 14.]

IN THE LAND OF TERROR.

We are advised that a letter has just been received here from South Carolina, stating that two men who formerly resided here, failed in business, and went South to recruit their fortunes, are now in the service of South Carolina and suffering with others engaged in the Secession cause. The letter was written by one of the men, and he represents that he gets a scant supply of food and suffers very much, and adds that matters are growing worse all the time. These persons, like many others, were not favorable to secession, but as they lived in a land where terror reigned, they had to enlist and pretend to be ardent in the cause of treason to avoid suspicion. There are thousands in South Carolina and other States who are similarly situated. They are under the despotism of the rabble, and to oppose the pre vailing sentiment, or to be even lukewarm in the cause, would be as fatal as for a subject of Francis Joseph of Austria to question his right to be a terant—and the and is not yet. How many of the property owners of Charleston and its business men would hail with joy the entrance of a Federal army to release them from the despotism that is crushing their spirits and earing out their substance!

[Rochester Union.]

The Columbia South Carolinian publishes an ordinance just passed by the City Council "to

THE EXPENSES OF SECESSION.

The Columbia South Carolinian publishes an ordinance just passed by the City Council "to raise supplies for the year 1861." Beside a tax of 85 cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate, and innumerable taxes on horses, wagons, places of amusement. Ac., &c., it is ordained that one dollar per head shall be paid on all slaves under sixty years of age, not liable to street duty; which said tax upon slaves shall be paid by the owner or person having charge and control thereof; one deliar each on every free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, under the age of ten years; two dollars each on every free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of ten and under sixteen years; ten dollars on every mule free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of sixteen and under sixty years; seven dollars on every female free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of sixteen and under fity-five years, and twenty-five dollars on every male free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of sixteen and under fity-five years, and twenty-five dollars on every male free negro, mulatto, or mestizo, over the age of twenty-one and under the age mestize, over the age of twenty-one and under the age of sixty years, exercising any mechanic art or trade within the limits of the said city.

PROFITABLE.

The St. Charles, the largest and most fashionable hotel in New-Orleans, and which every Winter averages from five to eight hundred Northern boarders, has at this time but thirteen guests hailing north of Mason and Diversity. and Dixon's line. EUCHRE AND OTHER PUN.

South Carolina and James Buchanan against Major Anderson and General Scott.

South Carolina deals and turns up ten of spades (niggers); Cen. Scott passes; James Buchanan, having best bower, assists South Carolina. They play, and the old General, having a good hand, draws James Buchanan's best bower, and takes three tricks, he enchyse them. Major Anderson now deals, and turns up hearts

enchres them.

Major Anderson now deals, and turns up hearts;
James Buchanen passes; Gen. Scott says he cannot assist the Major; South Carolina passes; Mai. Anderson turns down hearts reluctantly; James Buchanan passes exain; Gen. Scott passes again; South Carolina passes; Maj. Anderson makes clubs tramps, and says he plays it alone. The hand is played, the Major makes a march, and South Carolina and James Buchanan are skunked.

Mr. Punch of London City, England, Europe, says:

"It is not often we pay compliments, especially to Americans, but we confess we do like complimenting an honest man when by chance we meet with one. We suggest, therefore, with great pride and pleasure, that the White House at Washington should change its name, and henceforth—out of honor to the President elect, and as a grateful record commencating his election—be called Lincoln's In."

The point of this squib is that London possesses a locality called Lincoln's Inn-Fields.

The people of Hancock Co., Mississippi, are going out of the Union, among other reasons, because they cannot "fellowship with a people who pronounce the Dechs atten of Independence" a sham, and its signers impostors and hypocrites; who denonnee Washington, and openly proclaim that Wm. H. Soward is a greater benefactor of mankind than Jesus Christ."

We should like to know if South Carolina may not be nursed arrested and brought back into the Union and openly proclaim that Wm.

We should like to know if South Carolina may no

be pursued, arrested, and brought back into the Union to which she "owes service," and from which she has escaped, under the Fugitive Slave Law? She certainly has escaped, according to her own showing from a state of Security, in which she owed service to the common bond, into another state—the state of Desperation and Folly .- [Sunday Atlas.

The Charleston Mercury advises the immediate impertation of a couple of million of Africans, whom it calls "cannibals," into South Carolina. But isn't there some danger that so many cannibals might some morning eat up for breakfast all the white folks in that little State, and then start off toward Florida for their diener?"—[Louisville Journal.

A monkey over an open powder magazine would epiceent, with tolerable exactness, the late conduct represent, with tolerable exactness, the late conduct and present position of the President of the once United States.—[Charleston Mercury.

States.—(Charleston Mercury.

—There has been a great dispute in Charleston as to the party who fired the first shot at the Star of the West. A writer in The Charleston Courier settles the question. He says: "From an eye-witness I learn that "the first shot" was fired by Cadet G. K. Haynsworth, who applied the match, and that the piece (No. i) was commanded by Cadet John M. Whilden, Senior Captain of the Corps of Cadets."

MARINE AFFAIRS.

SHIPS ASHORE.

We deprecated a few days since the practice of ves sele being anchored in the North River while the ice is running, where they were in greater danger than if brought to the piers. Yesterday morning, the shine Feurless, of Boston, from Manilla, and Calhoun, from Liverpool, grounded on the flats between Ellis and Bedice's Islands, having been carried there by the North River ice of Tnesday night. There was a very full tide on Wednesday morning, with the wind from N. E., and they come off at high water. The warm rain of Tuesday night and Wednesday morning some what reduced the quantity of drift ice.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER BAILROAD-TRAIN OFF THE TRACK .- On Monday morning last about 4, o'clock, an accident occurred to the Montreal freight and passenger train up. When between Tivoli and Barrytown an axle-tree of one of the freight cars broke and fell upon the track, throwing four freight and the baggage cars off. The baggage car was only slightly injured, but the freight cars were badly broken. No person was injured. The train was detained some time.

THE CITY FUNDS .- Under advice of ex-Judge Edmonds, their counsel, the Park Bank have refused to pay over the city and county deposits, some \$3,000,000, now in their vanits, to Mr. Devlin, the new City Chamberlain. They contend that the only way in which they are authorized to do this is upon warrants regularly drawn, signed and countersigned by the Con troller, Mayor, and Clerk of the Common Council, or Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. We subjoin the

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. We subjoin the reply of the President of the Park Bank:

The Park Bank: New Yong, Jan. 15, 1861.

Dayiel Dayiel, eaq.—Pear No: I have to acknowledge your communication of Saturday, inclosing one from R. T. Haws, esq. Controller, stating that you had been appointed Chamberlain of this City, and in which you had been appointed Chamberlain of the City, and to which you had been appointed Chamberlain of the Cry and County of New York in the Broadway Bank, to the credit of the Chamberlain. In answer, I have to say that this bank is now, and has a all times been, prepared to pay over the balance of said money remaining in its custody. But, as I can advised by counsel, it will be necessary in order to save this bank harmiers from conflicting claims, and to relieve it from Hability, that the said moneys should be archdrawn in the manner provided specifically by law or ordinaice.

Your respectfully.

It is understood that legal proceedings will be taken at once to compel the transfer of the money.

The Conard Mail steamer Australasian, Capt. Hockly, left yesterday for Liverpool, with the passengers.

CITY ITEMS

I'ULL's HEAD.—It appears from the report of the Content of the Con day, which sold at a considerable reduction from of Tuesday, and the brokers found great diffe obtaining purchasers willing to take the bullocks as to \$5 a head less than they asked at the opening of the

MADAME ANNA BISHOP .- This celebrated cantatries & announced to give a "monster concert" at Irving Hall to-morrow evening. On this occasion she will be assisted by such artists as Freezolini, Madame Von Berkel, Miss Kate Comstock, Massett with his charge of the "Light Brigade," and S. B. Mills, the plants

GRRMAN BALL .- A grand German ball is to take place this evening at Irving Hall, in aid of the German Hospital which is to be erected under charge of the German Society. The ball will be under the direction of the German Ladies' Aid Society.

Source DANSANTE .- Prof. Perrero will give Me third annual soirce damante at the Academy of Music this evening for the entertainment of his pupils and their friends. From 5 to 9 p. m. the young folk will have the floor. After that, the ball-room will be exclasively devoted to adults.

RIEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.—At a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Association, held on Tuesday night, resolutions were adopted denouncing as traitors all persons who array themselves agains. the Federal Government. The action of Major And son and Gov. Hicks of Maryland was heartily indered and high compilments paid to their ability and course.

The Association also tendered a vote of thanks to it. late President, Lewis H. Watts, for the efficient ner in which he had performed his duties. A large audience was assembled, and much enthusiaem per

FRANKLIN.-The 155th anniversary of the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, the good old printer, philosopher and patriot of the Revolution, will be celebrated this evening in a social way by the followers of the craft, the rooms of the New-York Typographical Society, No 3 Chambers street.

"SHOULD THERE BE ANT MORE COMPROMISED IN PAYOR OF SLAVERY."-This question will be discussed this evening by the Debating Society of the New-York City Library, at No. 5 Abingdon square. The public

EXEMPT FIREMEN.-The annual meeting of the Rempt Firemen of the City of New-York was held Tuesday night at Firemen's Hall, Philip W. Engs, Pres dent, in the chair. After the reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, an election was entered into for officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the old officers being reclected. Mr. Price, the Tree. urer, presented his report, which showed that \$308 had been received for dues and so forth during the year. Expenditures, \$151 70. Balance on hand at last report, \$1,285 31, and at present, \$1,438 61. After some other business of minor importance, the meeting

A NEW CASE OF MISPLACED "COSTIDERCE."-A tall, sober-sided individual, dressed in a suit of black, naming himself, on an engraved copper-plate cast, George D. Crosby, some two months since, called on a George D. Croeby, some two months since, caused on a well-known literary gentleman of this city, and, after some conversation, stated that he had arrived that morning from Philadelphis, and, while passing through the ferry gate at Jersey City, had been relieved of his pocket-book, containing the sum of \$45. This walks be had carclessly, he said, placed in the outside recreeket of his overcoat. He had gone to the Aster House and left his carpet-bag, and, having ascertained the recklence of the literary gentleman, had taken the liberty to come and beg the loan of a few dollars, so as to enable bim to reach his bome at Hanover, N. R. He was one of the teachers in the Scientific Department of Dartmouth College. His uncle was a prosor in the college. He was very respectably conne Impressed with the misfortune of so reputable a gen tleman-a savant and a clergyman-the literary gen man was happy to oblige him, and loaned him the sum of \$8, in return for which he left a valuable bit of

of paper, of which the following is a true copy:
"Naw-Yoak, Nov. 17,
"For value received I promise to pay Park Benjamin, of

This autograph and the document, to which it is annexed, can, we learn, in the present state of the money market, be bought at a considerable discount. It was not asked for, but Mr. Crosby insisted upon lesving it-instead, as we presume, of a lock of his hear, which would have been equally precious. In-deed, the literary lender offered to let him have \$10. but he benevolently insisted that \$8 was sufficie which was queer, and a rare instance of forbearance.

After waiting for several weeks (a return of the los having been promised as seen as Mr. Crosby could reach the theater of his scientific instructions), the possessor of the valuable note of hand, above quote addressed the Postmaster at Hanover, N. H.-prompted by curiosity, to inquire after the health of a gentleman of such apparent learning and piety. The following was the Postmaster's courteous, but unsatisfactory reply:

PARC SIR: Yours of the 28th u.t. was duly received and contents noted. I am sorry, for the interests of humanity, to inform
you that you have been awindled out of the \$8. I have had a
letter from Dr. Hall of New York making inquiry about the same
r and and Professors Hutbard and Woodman and Dr. D. Grosby
also have had letters from parties who have been swindled out of
small sums— \$5 and \$10-all by the same Mr. George D. Crosby.
Prof. Hubbard has written to some one in your city, and has a
dagmer rectype of the swindler. He ought to be published and
posted. There is no George D. Crosby known or related to the
Crosby of this place or vicinity.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed)
The Hon Park Benyarins, New York City.

Online recording with the grood Postmaster in orning. HANOVER, N. H., Jan.

Quite according with the good Postmaster in opinion as to the duty of publishing Mr. George D. Crosby, we have done it effectually. We would suggest to Prof. Hubbard a presentation of the portrait in his possession to the Rogues' Gallery in this city. Our literary friend, who holds Mr. Croeby's paper "with interest," would, no doubt, like to have a copy of his visage, as a memento and an addition to the artistic treasures of hi

MR. McManon,-Mr. T. W. McMahon, one of the speakers at the Disunion meeting held in Broome street on Tuesday night to further Fernando Wood's disunie schemes, objects to being styled the Private Scoreiary of the Mayor. By an omission, a slight injustice was done to the gentleman. It should have read ar Secretary. Mr. McMahon says:

"I have had no official a sociation with Mayor Wood since the installation of Mayor Tiemann. I held no political office. I never received, all told, to my life eighteen months sustained from political patronage. And whenever I speak in public, I con upon my own responsibility and judgment; but not as the attacks of sey gentleman, no matter how exalted his station."

GURNEY'S GALLERY, No. 707 Broadway. The large Oil Portrait, just completed of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

HR MAJEST QUEEN VICTORIA
will be on exhibition, for a few days only, at Ourner's Gas
REY, No. 707 Broadway, previous to the departure to Backer
ham Falace. The public are respectfully invited to a visit
he same.

J. Gurner & Son.

WHAT PROPESSION SHALL I FOLLOW?—Go at once to FOULAR & WRILE, No. 200 Broadway, and sak them to examine your head. They will give you a careful analysis of your mental organization, that will, from your own slight knew and of yourself, and indications of intent power that has at the organization of the corrections of the corrections and point out the step to take to be successful, and quiet that yourning for a position which you had doubted your ability to the correction of the corrections.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, and all discusors to an and Ean successfully treated by Brs. Libertestes, the Mark's place. Numerous references to cured persons can application.